

DISPOSABLE SCALPEL WITH RETRACTABLE BLADE

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a disposable scalpel having a retractable blade and,
10 more particularly, to a disposable scalpel in which movement of the blade
relative to a supporting scalpel handle between an extended operative
position and a retracted inoperative position is achieved by moving a blade
carrier by way of a thumb operable slider attached, generally by way of a slot
through the wall of the handle, to the blade carrier.

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BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Disposable scalpels having retractable blades have been proposed and
produced in many different forms. The various different forms can, for
20 present purposes, be considered to fall into two different categories; a first
being scalpels in which the thumb operable slider projects through a side wall
of the scalpel handle, and a second in which the slider projects through a
slot in one edge that can be considered to be the top edge of the scalpel
handle.

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The first type of scalpel that has the slider projecting through a side wall of
the handle is considered to suffer from a number of disadvantages, not least
of which is that one designed for use by a right-handed person cannot easily
be used by a left-handed person and vice versa. United States patent No
30 6,254,621 describes a scalpel that is typical of this type.

The second type of scalpel that has the slider projecting through the top edge of the scalpel handle generally has the disadvantage that the scalpel handle is made in two parts that are subsequently secured together with the blade carrier inside the handle and the associated slider projecting through a slot in the top edge of the composite handle. Typical of this type of construction are the scalpels described in United States patents 5,330,493; 5,556,409; and 5,571,127. The two-part construction of the handle is considered by applicant to be undesirable for a variety of reasons not least of which is the fact that the handle could possibly come apart.

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There are a number of factors that are independent of the type of construction that are considered to be desirable and that are present to greater or lesser extents in existing scalpels, these being factors that contribute to the scalpel blade being held firmly in its operative position; being held positively in its retracted inoperative position; and also a facility aimed at preventing reuse of a scalpel in an effort to avoid so-called sharps injuries to personnel that may come into contact with used medical equipment.

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20 **OBJECT OF THE INVENTION**

It is, accordingly, an object of this invention to provide a scalpel with a retractable blade that has one or more improved features over the prior art scalpels of which applicant is aware.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with this invention there is provided a scalpel having a handle with a longitudinally extending cavity therein, a blade carrier within the cavity and movable longitudinally relative to the handle between an operative position in which a blade carried thereby is exposed for use at an open end of the cavity and an inoperative position in which a blade carried thereby is

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retracted within the cavity in the handle, and a manually operable slider associated with the blade carrier and passing through a slot in a wall of the handle at an edge thereof, herein termed the top edge; the scalpel being characterized in that the handle is moulded as a single piece moulding with
5 an integral bridge defining an endless open end to the cavity through which the blade carrier may be introduced into the cavity and in that the slider is formed as a separate part that snap fits to the blade carrier after introduction through the open end of the cavity to form a blade carrier and slider assembly.

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Further features of the invention provide for the slider and one or other longitudinally extending edge of the slot to be provided with co-operating tooth and notch formations that cooperate to releasably hold the blade carrier and slider assembly in "click-stop" manner in the operative and inoperative
15 positions; for the blade carrier and slider assembly to have an innermost, terminal locked position defined by co-operating formations on the slider and edges of the slot, such terminal locked position being one in which the blade carrier is located inwards of the normal inoperative position and from which it is substantially impossible to unlock the blade carrier, at least for practical
20 purposes; for a plurality of notches to be associated with both the operative and inoperative positions of the blade carrier and slider assembly so that a series of at least two and optionally three or more "click-stops" are associated with each of the operative and inoperative positions such that a person operating the scalpel will know exactly, by feel, and optionally also
25 hearing, the position of the blade carrier in the handle; and for the tooth and notch formations to be adapted such that an audible "click" is created when a tooth engages a notch.

A further feature of the invention provides for the slider to have a pair of
30 transverse tongues with oppositely directed latch formations at their inner ends for cooperating with cooperant transverse sockets formed in the blade

carrier. The tongues are preferably coplanar and spaced apart in the longitudinal direction of the slider.

Preferably, the blade carrier is configured such that it can accept a plurality of
5 different style blades, thereby rendering it more versatile than prior art scalpels.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood one embodiment thereof will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:-

- 15 Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view from the side of a scalpel according to the invention but offset such that the top edge of the handle is somewhat visible;
- Figure 2 is a similar view, but more from the top, and showing the
20 scalpel partly assembled;
- Figure 3 is a cross-section taken through the handle of the scalpel;
- Figure 4 is an inverted plan view of the slider showing the tooth and
25 slide block formations formed integral therewith;
- Figure 5 is a detail of the slider in its exploded position relative to the carrier and as illustrated in Figure 2;
- 30 Figure 6 is a detail, partly broken away, and showing the cooperation between tooth and notch formations of the slot and slider with the latter in the operative position;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the scalpel from one side of the top thereof showing the slider partly broken away in its fully locked position;

5 Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing the cooperation between tooth and notch formations of the slot and slider with the latter in the inoperative position; and,

10 Figure 9 is a detail similar to Figure 8 but showing the tooth and notch formations in the final locked position of the slider relative to the scalpel handle (in the position illustrated in Figure 7).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION WITH REFERENCE TO THE DRAWINGS

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In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawings, a scalpel comprises a single piece injection moulded plastics handle (1), a blade carrier (2) slidable longitudinally in a longitudinal cavity (3) within the plastics handle, a separately moulded, manually operable slider (4) that combines
20 with the blade carrier to form a blade carrier assembly in the assembled condition, and, for use, a scalpel blade (5) that is fitted to the blade carrier.

The handle has a longitudinally extending slot (6) extending along its operatively top edge (7) from a forward end (8) of the handle towards a rear
25 end (9) thereof and communicating with the cavity inside. An integral bridge (10) at the front end of the top edge forms an endless open end (11) to the cavity and provides dimensional stability to this end for firmly holding the blade carrier in its operative position.

30 The blade carrier is elongate and has a longitudinally extending ridge (12) that is received in a cooperating groove (13) (see Figure 3) on one side wall of the cavity. The blade carrier is configured to slide longitudinally within the

cavity and to receive and support a variety of different scalpel blade types. The blade carrier is clearly shaped, in cross-section, to be introduced through the open end (11) to the cavity.

- 5 The blade carrier also has a pair of transverse sockets (14) being configured to receive a pair of transverse tongues (15) extending from the slider, the tongues each having a catch formation (16) at its free end that locks onto the blade carrier in irreversible manner when the tongues are introduced into the sockets with the blade carrier in the cavity. Once this has been achieved, the
10 blade carrier is held captive within the cavity and can be slid forwards and rearwards by manually operating the slider, generally by a person holding the scalpel handle and utilizing the thumb to achieve this.

- The slider has, on its upper surface, a longitudinally extending ridge (17) that
15 cooperates with the slot to align the slider correctly relative to it. Extending laterally outwards from the ridge at each end thereof is an integral miniature slide block (18) that cooperates with the one edge of the slot and, on the other side of the ridge, are a forward tooth (19) positioned inwards from the nearer end of the ridge and a rearward tooth (20) located opposite the rear
20 slide block (18).

- The teeth (19) and (20) are substantially identical and are of trapezoidal or triangular shape to provide inclined faces (21) to cooperate with the inclined edges (22) to notches (23) formed in the associated edge of the slot at both
25 the front and rear ends thereof. In the case of both the front and rear ends of the slot there are provided a series of four juxtaposed notches for cooperation with the forward tooth (19) and rearward tooth (20) respectively when the slider is at the forward or rear ends of the slot.

- 30 The arrangement is such that as the slider is moved towards either of the operative or inoperative positions the respective tooth will engage sequentially with the notches of the series of four and will form a "click-stop"

in each position. A person operating the slider will be able to feel these sequential "click-stops" and, with appropriate design, also hear them. It will thus be immediately apparent as to the exact location of the blade relative to the handle.

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In addition to the above, the rear end of the slot is also provided with a ramp (24) on the side opposite the notches, the ramp communicating with a neck (25) that in turn communicates with a rectangular terminal aperture (26) forming the inner end of the slot. This arrangement is such that when
10 additional force is applied to the slider in a direction towards the rear end of the handle, the slide block (18) and opposite rear tooth (20) are forced together through the neck and into the aperture in an irreversible manner so that the slider is permanently locked in the retracted position. This final position is illustrated clearly in Figure 9.

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It will be understood that, in use, the scalpel may be stored and transported with the blade carrier and associated blade in a retracted position with the slider held in one of the "click-stop" retracted positions. This position may also be used during the conduct of operations in between times when the
20 scalpel is required for use. As and when required, the blade carrier can be moved to present the scalpel blade in its operative position with the blade carrier being arrested in a forward "click-stop" position. The position of the blade relative to the handle can be sensed extremely easily by a person using the scalpel. It is also to be noted that the different "click-stop"
25 positions can be used for the purpose of depth control

Once the scalpel has served its purpose and is to be disposed of, the slider is moved to its final locked position so that, to all intents and purposes, it is impossible to use the scalpel again. The scalpel blade is thus held in an
30 extremely safe locked inoperative position for disposal, thereby avoiding the possibility of any so-called sharps injuries.

It will be understood that numerous variations may be made to the embodiment of the invention described above without departing from the scope hereof.

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